### FLOWN ORATORY

CHARACTERIZES THE BANQUET OF THE JEFFERSON LEAGUE.

The Administration Assailed by the Speakers in True Democratic Style-The Speches.

The second annual banquet of the Jefferson League of Indiana was given at the | tled. Yesterday morning Charles Shover German House last night. Covers had been | took the trunk containing the parapher- Roycroft shop at East Aurora, N. Y., leclaid for one hundred and forty guests, but many vacant chairs. The banquet was supplemented with beer and speeches. Before introducing the speakers of the evening the toastmaster, Henry Warrum, spoke briefly of the formation of the league. He said it had been formed in the first place of the younger Democrats, but this year it had been decided to throw open the doors to all Democrats alike. He said the banquet was made an occasion at which Democrats might again renew their faith in Jeffersonian principles. He said the Democrats had fought many good fights in the past and had defended many positions which for the time they were compelled to forsake. "This year, though," he said, "there is an overshadowing crisis which the Democrats are called upon to ferred by the "real circle." She also states meet. Great danger threatens the country that it was at her request that the room and it is our duty to defend it and its Concontaining the trunk was locked. stitution." The first speaker called upon by the toastmaster was M. E. Fitzgerald, of Anderson. He said in part:

"I venture to say that there has never been a celebration of this kind when the spirit of Democracy was so bright as it is now. The Democratic party stands today on the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. It stands for all that is noble, pure and charitable. It is the home of the laboring man, and the party is constantly scanning the future and profiting by its past experience to discover some new benefit for him. It is the home of the business man. It is opposed and always will oppose corporate wealth and corporate | age. Mr. Askren was one of the dustry should be the army of peace. believes in equal rights for all men. It believes that all people should be happy 700 acres of land. His wife and four chil-and that joy should not be a dren survive him. Announcement of the thing with a price marked upon funeral arrangements will be made later.

J. P. DUNN TALKS. Jacob P. Dunn was introduced amid great applause. His speech was said to have been the best of the evening. In responding to the toast of "The Flag." he said in part: "There are few things more marked in

the history of the human race than the devotion of man to emblems. It has existed from the dawn of time. I believe it is true that men have turned their eyes to our flag, and by some psychic spell have felt the poison of hatred and cruelty and selfishness come out of their veins, and in their place have felt the love for liberty and love for justice. When our fathers made that flag there was but one blot on its purity, and that was so ingrained in the material they must use that it was beyond their power to remove it. Slavery remained, but it could not live where freedom lived, and it weighed down heavier and heavier, flamed and sore at its touch that there remained no choice but that it must go, if the Nation lived. You know the story of that struggle. It passed away at length like some torturing phantasm of the night. And in the light of dawn the flag floated, pure and spotless, over the land. Oh, mighty Who shall portray the awful sacrifices of its making? Who did not know them shall imagine their sadness? Who that knew them and drank of the Nation's cup in that hour could ever believe that he should live to see that flag again float over a slave under American rule? And yet that | the city. dread reality confronts us now. Who did this thing? What miscreant put that stain upon the flag once more? Was it the hired tool of some envious despot who could not endure the sight of liberty untainted with justice? Was it some criminal outcast who ght to avenge himself by wounding the Nation's honor? Was it some brutal degenerate who could find no pleasure but in the destruction of what is true and noble? No. It was the man chosen by this Nation to guide its course. My friends, I am no I am no alarmist. I have been one who trusted in the integrity of this people and the safeguards it has placed around us. But now, when I behold the ship in seas whose coasts are strewn with the wrecks of nations-when I hear the ice of the captain, drunk with the Falerwine of imperial ambition, calling to unship the rudder and cast it off, when I see dastard hands cutting away the anchors which have served us well in times of peril, I feel impelled to shrick the word of warning in the ears of those who seem to sleep, Wake, wake, ere it be too late.'

Mr. Dunn was followed by Senator Joseph Shea, who said in part: "This banquet is a fitting tribute to a glorious memory. Constitutional government is the safeguard of liberty, and until the last few months no one has ever challenged this sentiment. The administration has assaulted every principle dear to human liberty. The ship of state has almost toward the Kansas City strike. President | the Girl's Classical School and the alumni ached the shoals and quicksands of dispair. The administration has given no excuse for its conduct. They who are in tae that the organization has \$50,000 to fight charge plead to the indictment of wrongioing by confession and avoidance. The question in the coming campaign is whether our country is to remain a constitutional government or not. The parties to the issue are bound by it. What shall we do to be saved? Let us renew our allegiance to constitutional government and return to the teachings of our fathers. The hope of the country is now as it always has been, in the Democratic party. Let us place the banner in the hands of the brave, fearless and patriotic Bryan and the resuit will not be long in doubt."

JOSEPH SHEA'S REMARKS.

John W. Kern said: "When I look back over thirty years of service to the Democrauc party, and glance upon these young faces around me I feel that I must be growing old indeed. There are many of us ere who have been in many battles, but I want to say to-night that we are entering upon the most momentous campaign of our lives-a campaign that has never been equaled and perhaps never will be equaled If Thomas Jefferson would return to earth to-day he would find the government which in his day stood for human liberty. in the hands of a party that would not dare allow the Declaration of Independence to be read in its midst at a meeting even on the Fourth of July; he would find the government in the hands of a few peoole of colossal wealth who never in their ives did an honest day's toil. He would find deniers of the Constitution, men who were subverting all those hallowed principles which he so loved. Witnessing all this, is there any doubt what his advice would be? We cannot do better than to again rally around the flag of our Jefferscnian principles."

# MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

### It Occurred in West Market Street This Morning.

Four sharp reports from a revolver shortly before 1 o'clock this morning attracted a crowd in front of the Iroquois Hotel on West Market street, between the Circle and Illinois street, but when the officers arrived neither the man shot at nor the one who did the shooting could be found. John Gecker, who lives at the hotel, saw the shooting from his window. He said he was looking out upon the street when he saw a man walk from the south sidewalk of Market street toward the center of the street. and as he did he noticed another man on the north side of the street standing in the alley near the Bike saloon. The man on uth side of the street drew a revolver and fired four times in rapid succession at the other fellow, who turned and ran north in the alley toward Ohio street. The one who did the firing then dropped his weapon and walked leisurely south in the alley until he had gone about fifty feet, when he then ran out of sight. The revolver was sicked up and the five chambers were ound to contain cartridges, four of which

dresses in dark clothes and wore a stiff hat. The officers started out to find some trace of the men, but neither could be located. Patrolman McGuff said he thought he knew who had done the shooting.

### THE HALL IS LOCKED

and the Paraphernalia Trunk Streight Circle Stored Away.

The A. D. Streight Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., now has no place in which to hold its meetings unless another hall is provided or the existing troubles are setnalia and the flag and stored them away in the cold storage department of the building and locked the hall. He said he would not be responsible for the lodge will keep them under lock and key until he knows who are the proper persons have possession of the articles. Mrs. Banks, the conductor or officer Fletcher called the meeting to order Friday night, as she said the president deserted the chair at a previous meeting and did not have the authority. She says claimed to be the "real" order, did not have any representatives at the piano at Friday night's social. She also says that Mrs. Tillie Reeves, the senior vice president, demanded the keys to the paraphernalia trunk and that she refused to turn them over because Mrs. Reeves did not have the authority and that she, with President Fletcher, are under charges pre-

### G. W. ASKREN DEAD.

### He Was a Prominent Citizen of Lav rence Township.

G. W. Askren, one of the most prominent citizens of Lawrence township, died about 7 o'clock last night at his home near his death. He was seventy-one years of the county, having lived in the house where he died for forty-four years. leaves a large estate which includes about

### CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Lida Pursell Page has been called to Philadelphia to the deathbed of her

mother, who has been visiting there. Special Easter services will be held by Rev. Nordgaard at the Danish Lutheran Church. Morning services, 10 a. m. Organist, Miss Esta Olsen. The Kappa Alpha Theta Alumni Club will

be entertained next Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Hilton U. Brown, at her home, 5087 Emerson avenue, Irvington. D. W. Dennis, professor of biology at | the wrong plan and experience will teach Earlham College, lectured yesterday morning at Plymouth Church to the school

teachers of Indianapolis on "The Life of The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Tabernacle Church will give a social in the church parlors Wednesday. All the young people of the church

and their friends are invited. At the Easter service of Meridian-street M. E. Church this morning at 9:45 a cradle to be used for the cradle roll will be dedibe told by Mrs. May Donnan. Miss Rose Scott will sing a solo.

The gospel temperance meeting to be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Meattended. Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, will be the speaker, and there will be music by members of the Christian Endeavor societies and Epworth leagues of

The Hon. William G. Ewing, of Chicago, ex-judge of the Superior Court of that city and member of the international board of lectureship of the Mother Church of Christian Science in Boston, Mass., will give a free lecture in English's Opera House next Sunday, April 22, at 3 p. m. on "Christian"

improving the service of the club were dis- | ders. cussed. Committee meetings have been held so often of late and are so well attended that adequate accommodations are not always to be found for those wanting

The patrons of school No. 10 have purchased an off portrait of Miss Henrietta Colgan, principal of the school, and will present it to the school to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The exercises will be in charge of Mrs. Bernard Vonnegut and Mrs. Theo-

Members of the Commercial Association of Indiana will meet at Thornburg's drug April 22, at 10 o'clock a. m. to attend the services at Central-avenue M. E. Church. There will be a special sermon by Dr. C. C. Lasby. All commercial travelers are invited to attend this service.

S. B. Donnelly, president of the International Typographical Union, denies the report that the executive council voted down his proposition to declare a strike on account of the action of the Typothetae Donnelly also says he has not heard any- to a lecture that will be given at the school hing further regarding the declaration of President Hudson of the National Typothethe union printers.

# Obstructions on the Track.

Harry B. John, a conductor on the Belt Railway, was at police headquarters last night complaining that some one had placed a tie on the track a short distance times recently engines had run over links and coupling pins placed on the track probably by mischievous boys. John saw boy near the track yesterday and followed him to a house nearby. The detectives were sent out last night, but made no arrest. Yesterday a switch engine struck the tie and a bad wreck was narrowly averted, the obstruction being on a curve where it could not be seen soon enough to stop in time.

# Palma Real Company's Plans.

Representatives of the Palma Real Company, of Pittsburg, will leave to-day for Mexico to inspect the land which the company expects to buy for speculative purposes. The Indianapolis members of the company are Charles A. Dale, who promoted the scheme, William E. Kurtz, H. Alden Adams, J. D. George, John L. Griffiths, George F. Atkins and J. W. Perkins. This company expects to purchase 68,000 acres of land, and will dispose of 50,000 acres to other companies desiring to start plantations. The original company will spend \$1,500,000 in improving the land.

# Voting Machine on Exhibition.

The United States Voting Machine Company had one of its machines on exhibition in the County Commissioners' room yesterday, and will leave it there for the members of the County Council to examine when it convenes to-morrow. The commissioners have favored the adoption of a machine, but the Council once refused to make an appropriation on the grounds that such an allowance would be unconstitutional. Another effort will be made to get the Council to make an appropriation o buy machines for the next election.

# Will Change Their Politics.

M. O. and Gurnsey Reeves, of Columbus, Ind., have sent in applications for admisto the Columbia Club. The Reeves brothers are prominent manufacturers at Columbus, and have been allied with the Democracy. The fact that they are asking for admission to the Columbia Club is taken as indication that they are prepared

### to change their political faith. Kappa Gamma Banquet.

The Indianapolis Alumni Association of the Kappa Gamma Society had its annual or Easter dinner at the Bates last night. There were nine members of the society present, and nine visitors, representing ndiana State University, Purdue and Cohad been exploded. The weapon was an lumbia College. A number of toasts were Ivers-Johnson make, 32 caliber. Mr. Gecker given, and the responses were all in true was unable to describe the man shot at, alma mater spirit,

# ELBERT HUBBARD HEARD

HE TELLS OF THE ROYCROFTERS AT THE PROPYLABUM.

In His Shop at East Aurora, N. Y., All Work Is Done by Hand-An Interesting Lecture.

Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine and the originator and promoter of the tured in the Propylaeum last night on "The Work of the Roycrofters." His pleasing and original delivery won the sympathy of the audience at the start and he kept equipments under the circumstances and everyone deeply interested for more than an hour and a half with his lecture, which was spiced with enough humor to dispel any restlessness. He began with a dethe day, denies that President Elsie scription of the shops at East Aurora, where his magazine is printed and artistic wood and iron work furniture, pottery and bookbinding is produced that has atthat the other side, the side which has tracted attention in all parts of the world. | thrown aside and the President, in even-He said:

"It is our purpose to teach the boys and girls in our shop to do something for somebody. We have nearly 200 people employed and we make a little furniture, mold a little clay, but whatever is done, we strive to do the best. There is no skilled labor in the Roycroft shop except that which has been trained there. We employ anyone who wants to work and now have an old woman cutting carpet rags and another weaving carpet. It is the intention to get the best they can do and this is made possible by placing no restraint over them. We are all on an equality in the Roycroft shop, there is no foreman nor boss, no master to look up to. Fear is the great disturbing agency that destroys the art and personality that can be placed in work, and by abolishing

fear we gain this favorable result. "Art is the expression of joy in our work, and we strive to bring a little joy into the women by removing a life of apprehension. We must be free to impart beautiful emotions and art to our work. It is not a philanthropical or charitable institution, but merely a commercial venture to give the plain, common country people a chance to express themselves. With the country people it is a question of what are you going to do? while the people in the city have more to occupy their minds. They say the country people are gossipy. They do gossip sometimes, but it is because they lack more worthy themes. Supply them the themes and they will interest you. "Do something for somebody. Without this purpose in view no man can be successful. It is the man who does something for somebody that is successful, and he who does the most is the most successful. We have men who do something to do somebody, but their career is short. It is

the sin of the way. "Everything in our shop is made by hand which gives it an individuality. It may be a little imperfect, but there is that personality we like so well. It brings us in closer touch with each other and binds our lives closer together. Things made by human hands seem closer to us. Machinery-made things may be more perfect, but the finest lithograph from the press will never displace the painting. Hand work is the beautiful things written in joy and establishes

scheme and a plan to educate the simple people in the small country town. The saying that you can tell a man by the company he keeps is the motto of a prig. Because a man comes from a little town does not indicate that he is a little man. "With the aid of a boy I began to issue

the Philistine, setting up the type myself and running the pamphlet off on a Washington hand press, fashioning it as nearly as possible after the old Venetian style. Five hundred copies were sold and gradually the circulation increased, and with each issue we tried harder to imitate the old Venetian style, until now we have a circulation of more than 50,000. Then book binding was taken up. Last Christmas we received at the rate of \$1,000 a day for books, and much of the money had to be of the Commercial Club yesterday ways of returned, as we were unable to fill the or-

ing, but it cannot be done in this country There are a few men who desire the best things, and as we grow older we notice that we demand fewer things, but those fewer things must be the best. The highest class always demands the best. By supplying this demand we rise up above competition. The world cries for the beautiful things and men who can think. We want more ten-thousand-dollar men. This dore Wagner. The portrait was painted by is the class our book binders are in. We teach our boys and girls to do handbook binding, decorate the edges by hand and give each binding an individuality, and we find a ready sale for the product. Manufactured work has been too much to please the buyer and not the producer. The man who makes the thing is forgotten, and this is the method that leads to the sweat shop. It is the man who produces the thing that secures the most benefit." Mr. Hubbard is the guest of Mrs. May

> Wright Sewall. Mrs. Sewall has invited the parents of the pupils in the advanced department of

# BERT MOORE'S INJURIES.

Hubbard.

His Arm Crushed by the Press at the News Office.

Bert Moore, a pressman at the News office, was severly, and perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon by having his arm caught in the press machinery while working on top of one of the machines. His arm was crushed from the hand to the shoulder, and at the City Hospital it was decided to amputate the member, but Moore declined to permit the operation. The physicians said last night that if he lived the operation would sooner or later have

Death of Joseph Merz. After ten years of suffering from a disease, termed by physicians as "lumpy iaw." contracted in the German army, The disease is infectious and Merz was unable to secure proper medical attention, being driven from one hospital to another. His condition was such that he he insisted upon Dr. Karchner, of the City Dispensary, performing, even after being told that it would, if successful, prolong his life only a few days. His last words were thankfulness for Dr. Karchner who had befriended him and given him treatment during his illness.

# SHOW IS OPEN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) MM. Millerand and Loubet being the only

Paris was early astir with people wendof witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey. All the public buildings and numberless private houses chiefly the tri-color. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting while most of the pavilions them-

FAR FROM FINISHED. Within the exposition grounds this morn

ing all was bustle and animation in supreme effort to clear away all unsightly obstacles, in order to leave an unobstructed road and an external appearance of completeness for the presidential party in its passage through the grounds. The finishing touches were hastily given the magnificent Salle des Fetes. The aspect of the even that of yesterday, and, although the installation of exhibits has naturally undergone little advance, the external effect

of days is already fine and decidedly picturesque. The unfinished condition of the exposition on inauguration day is regretborne in mind that this is only a passing phase, and on its completion within three weeks or a month from now the exposition will indisputably be the most attractive and magnificent yet seen.

President Loubet left the Elysee in an tachment of currassiers. The presidential headed by the famous outrider Montjarrat. and their progress through the Champs | peace and progress. If the exposition Elysees and across the Invalides bridge to the Avenue la Motte Picquet was hailed with continuous cheering from the great crowd which was massed along the route. On alighting from the carriage the President was immediately surrounded by his ministers. M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, stood at the entrance to receive him, around M. Millerand being grouped Commissioner General Picard and other high exposition officials. President Loubet shook hands with M. Millerand, and then turning to Picard, said he would be happy to sign his declaration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

President Loubet then saluted the foreign commissioners and entered the hall, where a throng of more than 4,000 persons formed a sea of human faces, all turned toward the door. As a salvo of artillery announced the President's arrival there was a moment of expectant silence, then the heavy red plush cushions covering the door were ing dress and wearing the broad red insignia of the Legion of Honor across his breast, stepped into the tribune, which had been temporarily erected for to-day's ceremony, the presidential gallery, which is to serve for all later ceremonies, not yet being ready. At the same instant an orchestra composed of musicians of th famed Republican Guard, struck up the "Marseillaise." The whole assembly uncovered and remained bareheaded during the remainder of the proceedings. Before the strains of France's stirring national hymn had died away a mighty cry arose of "Vive Loubet!" "Vive la Republique!" "Vive le

President Loubet stood in front of the tribune with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, and all of the ministers except the Marquis De Gallifet, the minister of war, who was absent because of illness. Grouped behind him were a number of richly uniformed officials. The acclamations were still echoing through the alcoves and galleries when President Loubet and the ministers resumed their seats and M. Millerand began his speech formalof state.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his speech M. Millerand said: "The persevering efforts and the passionate energy of M. Picard (the commissioner general) and of his colleagues made possible the prodigious work which I present to you to-day. One cannot, however, without committing an injustice, extract names from the notable lists of artists, engineers and contractors who were the artiprise, and the government of the republic fulfills a very pleasant duty of hospitality and gratitude in expressing its thanks to those sovereigns and chiefs of state. The visitor to the exposition will owe to the friendly people who have shown so much eagerness and good will in receiving the invitation to visit the exposition, the miracle of being able, in a few minutes, to make a tour of the world. The types of all architecture grouped side by side on the two banks of the Seine will captivate his imagination, while pleasing his vision, and by a natural affiliation of ideas this picturesque display will give birth in his soul toward the reflection that, however distant they appear to be from one another, by education, custom and providence, all the sons of Europe, citizens of diverse nationalities, belong to the same family, and their duty, like their interest, is to work towards increasing the common patrimony of science and of art.

"What progress can be realized, wha transformations brought about in the space of only three generations a glance at the centennial exposition would reveal to us. The time will come when other voice. more authoritative than mine, will make the inventory of the artistic treasures inclosed in these edifices. I will limit my ambition to recalling how, in a hundred years, the face of the material world has been renewed. Words fail me to express the grandeur and extent of this economical revolution under our hand. We have seen the forces of nature subdued and disciplined. Steam and electricity, reduced to the role of occult servants, have transformed the come the queen of the world. Installed in power in factories, constructed of iron and steel, she has replaced by slow but con tinuous invasion the workers of flesh and bone, of whom she makes auxiliaries. What a change in human relations! Dis tances diminish to the point of disappearing. In a few hours are devoured distances which were formerly only accomplished at the price of days and of great fatigue. The telephone, that sorcerer, brings to our ear the words and even the tone of a friend's voice, separated from us by hundreds of

"The intensity and power of life-of death itself-recoil before the victorious march of the human soul. The genius of a Pasteur, pure benefactor of humanity, whose glory is not overcast by any shade, in gery and of medicine. The malady, seized at its origin and isolated, ceases, and there appears on the horizon the happy period. while the epidemics which ravaged cities and decimated peoples will no longer be anything but terrifying memories and legends of the past. Thus does science multiply with admirable prodigality the means which she places at the disposal of man to bend the exterior forces to her laws, or guarantee him against their hostility. She renders him a more signal service in giving up to him the secret of the material and moral grandeur of the societies which can be descried in one word-'solidarity.' HIGHEST SOCIAL DUTY.

"We are the heirs of the faults as well as of the meritorious points of our fathers, and we are already writing the history of the solidarity of our sons and of our an cestors, and why should we not do so in the case of our contemporaries. We must not forget these physical contagions, the houses of the poor, where the morbid germ of uncultured brains are sheltered, where tuting perils of which a far-seeing intelligence is destined to convince us. We must hasten their disappearance, triumph over ignorance and conquer misery. What higher, what more pressing social duty is there? If the most generous altruism and the sweetest sentiments find in themselves their reward and diffuse in personal interest its most thorough justification, imagine the outcome of mutual assistance of syndicates and associations of all descriptions, destined to group themselves into one Joseph Merz died at his home, 1416 Mill sheaf, resisting individual weakness, so many proofs of human solidarity. It aims to lessen in the bosom of each nation the shocking inequalities resulting from nature or from the regime. It proposes to unite in the bonds of a real fraternity the children of a same people, but its effects do not stop at frontiers. Interests, ideas and sentiments intermingle and cross each other over the whole surface of the globe, like those light threads in which human thought floats-beneficent complexity which permits us already to discern a new era of which only yesterday a noble initiative forged at The Hague conference the first links. "Yes, more strongly than we could have

done ourselves, international relations have shaped themselves from the multiplicity of news and the stability of exchange. Besides, we have reason to hope and believe that a day will come when the world will ing their way towards the Elysee and in know only the profitable rivalries of peace the direction of the exposition in the hope and the glorious struggles of labor. Oh! Labor, labor! Creator, sacred creator, It is thou who ennoblest. It is thou who consolest! Under thy footsteps ignorance is were decorated with trophies of flags, dissipated and pain flees. By thee humanity has leaped over the barriers of the night and mounts unceasingly towards that luminous and serene region, where, one selves were surmounted with floating ban- day, will be realized the ideal and the perfect accord of justice and of good," M. Millerand's address was received with rounds of applause, which attained a verit-

able roar at its conclusion. M. LOUBET'S ADDRESS. President Loubet then arose and delivered an address and declared the exposition open. He said:

"In asking the governments and peoples to make with us this synthesis of human labor, the French Republic wishes not only to institute competition in the visible marvels of the world, and to renew on the banks of the Seine her ancient renown for elegance and hospitality; her ambition is higher. France wishes to contribute strikingly to the advancement of harmony among nations. She has the consciousness

the end of a noble century whose victory over error is, alas, incomplete, but which bequeaths a lovely faith in those instituable and perhaps misleading. It must be | tions of social economy which here occupy | the greatest space and give the essential character to the exposition. They make it a vast school of mutual instructions manifesting human solidarity despite national rivalries, all working alike for the alleviation of suffering, the spreading of educaopen four-horse landau, escorted by a de- tion, the elevating of labor and the improvement of the conditions of mankind. procession was composed of five landaus. I address a cordial welcome to the participating governments and their representaby the side of President Loubet sat M. tives. No praise is too high for their in-Waldeck-Rousseau, the prime minister, domitable efforts in this work of harmony, ephemeral, its lessons are of incalculable value, and I trust it is the augury of a greater fraternity and less misery in the twentieth century. I hereby declare the ex-

position open. At the close of a detachment of republican guards filed in and lined the hall to the grand staircase at the opposite side on which was ranged a double line of Republican guards. The President made his way across the hall amid a renewed storm of cheering, ascended the staircase of honor and entered the reception hall, where the ceremony of presentation of foreign commissioners was gone through with. The President and his party then proceeded on a tour of the grounds. BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

A momentary stop was made in the gallery of the Agricultural building, where the President secured his first view of the interior of any of the exposition buildings. The outlook across the vast area was disappointing in that the ground space was filled with debris and the installation of exhibits barely under way. Passing through the interior of the structure the Salon d'Honneur was inspected, and the party emerged into the open air in the Champ de Mars. From the top of the broad stretch of ground extending from the Chateau d'Eau across the D'Iena bridge to the Trocadero the sight was an inspiring and brilliant one.

Soldiers lined both sides of the roadway, saluting the presidential party as it passed. Military bands stationed at close intervals made the echoes of the "Marseillaise" reverberate from building to building, while the crowds which lined the walks back of the soldiers waved hands, handkerchiefs and hats as President Loubet passed along. Here and there some raised cries of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive le Republique!" The bridge D'Iena was crossed, and at the other end gaily festooned barges awaited. To the booming of cannan and the cheers the spectators President Loubet, the ministers, the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests embarked, and, preceded by a small naval tug, started up the Seine

toward the bridge Alexander III. Though the right bank of the Seine contained many interesting structures, those in the presidential barges gave most attention to the left bank, along which are the various nations. Each nation had made an effort to outdo the others in the homage paid the presidential barge as it steamed slowly along. Before each national pavilion the legation staffs had gathered with their friends. President Loubet stood in the stern, watching interestedly the architectural accomplishments which the countries of the world had presented as a portion of their exhibit.

At the United States pavilion many guests were assembled, and they cheered while the stars and stripes were dipped on one flagpole and the French tri-color was lowered from another. At the Alexander bridge the President declared the structure officially opened, and then landing, the party proceeded through the magnificent Avenue Nicholas II to the gate of the Champs Elyssee, where state carriages were taken to the palace. Thus the ceremony came to an end, and the crowds dispersed to their homes.

# UNITED STATES IS SECOND.

PARIS, April 14 .- Americans, especially, will be proud of their display at the fair, for the United States stands second only to France herself in number of exhibitors, which treble those of any foreign countries. The following is a table of exhibitors, which speaks eloquently of Amer-

exhibitors that France had at the World's

Fair in Chicago. She occupies 329,052

exhibition spaces, thirty-three in the main

exposition grounds, fourteen in the Vincennes annex, excluding the ground covered by our eagle surmounting the national pavilion on the Qua d' Orsay. American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but also in the preparedness of her installation, as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can safely be said that but for the dilatoriness of French workmen and methods, the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their show cases to to-day's visitors. Unfortunately ican efforts to rush matters. Thus, in most of our show spaces everything is prepared, the glass cases are ready to receive exhibits, but the American officials are afraid to display the valuable articles to the likelihood of damage by the clouds of dust arising from work on the adjacent

embryonic installation. The highest testimonial of American pus comes from Commissioner General Picard himself. After comparing the state of progress for the installation of various exhibits he said to Commissioner General Peck: "It is an object lesson to us all to see the American people work. I thank you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of work in the United States sec-

Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador, after the inaugural ceremony said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The present French exposition will attract even greater interest than any previous effort made in Paris to display before the world the products of the various nations. Every government of any importance will be represented, and in the way of sight-seeing and general information a visit to it will be equal to making a tour of the world. Owing to the broad views and the public spirit early manifested by President McKinley regarding this enterprise and to the liberality of Congress in providing means for organizing a creditable and attractive American section our country has secured a representation which will arouse universal interest. The interest in our commerce with European nations which will result in this systematic and extensive display of products will without doubt enlarge our foreign trade to such a marked degree that the country will be repaid many times for the wise expenditures authorized by the government. The friendly intercourse which will take place between prominent and influential people from all lands will do much, it is trusted, to bring about better understandings between the countries and to foster that good will which is so necessary among nations in securing an era of harmony and peace.' United States Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck said: "The exhibits of the great international exposition inaugurated today, reflecting the arts, sciences and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequaled perfection. At no other similar event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously participated. While artistic architectural effects are not lacking and the ensemble of the buildings and gardens will be brilliant, yet this exposition will be most noted for the exhaustiveness of its exhibits and for the intelligence of their arrangement and the beauty of their installation. A gold medal at Paris in 1900 will be a trophy of which any exhibitor may be proud. It will mean supremacy over the best mankind can accomplish. The United States will be represented by the largest number of exhibitors of any foreign nation, and the awards for which our exhibitors will struggle will be a test of the quality of our representation and will evidence the reward of our achieve-

# MRS. POTTER PALMER'S VIEWS.

### The Show Is Charming, but Not Equal to Chicago's in Some Respects.

PARIS, April 14.-Mrs. Potter Palmer is the only member of the American general commission who has yet arrived in Paris and also the only woman among the commissioners which the different countries of tion, therefore, is one of exceptional interof the incessant labors of the past couple of working for the good of the world at est, and attracts much attention. She was reaching Indianapolis at 3:10 in the after-

The greatest fire sale ever held in Indianapolis is now going on.

Every piece of goods in our store must be sold before we paper and decorate the building.

Everything in the store must be closed out at once, as in a week or two we will have to turn the store over to the paperhangers and painters.

Just think of the values we have to give in goods to sel them at this season of the year.

Fur Collarettes at 10c to 25c on the dollar. Silks Slightly soiled at 10c on the dollar. Shoes slightly damaged at 10c on the dollar. Underwear slightly damaged at 10c to 15c on the dollar.

Suits slightly damaged at 10c to 25c on the dollar.

Everything in stock must be forced out at some price.

N. B.-

No goods delivered. No goods exchanged.

No changes made and no baskets allowed in the store during this sale.

Sale begins 9 a. m. each day.

# Brosnan Bros.

6 and 8 W. Washington St.

one of the centers of attraction in to-day's ceremonies at the Salle des Fetes. After the ceremonies she went to the American pavilion in time to see President Loubet

pass on the river. To the Associated Press representative who asked her for her impressions, Mrs. Palmer said: "Of course this is charming. We all knew it would be so in Paris. The way the different sections of the exhibiton thread their way through bits of real Paris on both sides of the Seine is one of the most charming features, but what appeals to me and gratifies me most is the undoubted fact that Chicago has set the pace for Paris, the mother of exhibitons. Their whole system has been revolutionized by our world's fair and France has realized that she must plan hers in the future on similar lines to attract the world's interest. This she has done. The old Palais d'Industrie, which hitherto was considered adequate, has been torn down and splendid buildings have been erected similar to ours. Paris has utilized the water effect as we did, and has expended money on space in a manner hitherto undreamed of. But beautiful as it all is, I do not consider that they equal us. There is certainly no view comparing with our court of

"In another way has France imitated us namely, the way in which women are now recognized. For the first time in France a woman is on the commission. And women will be placed on every jury which will have to decide on all industries in which women are directly or indirectly interested. This is a great step in advance. Numerous in June. The chairman on the women's congress here has just appointed Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, the delegate at large for America to secure the

# participation of the American women."

Mr. Simms Not Challenged. PARIS. April 14.-The story published in the United States yesterday that Charles H. Simms, the assistant director of th Unted States department of liberal arts and chemical industries at the Paris exhibition, had been challenged to fight a duel by a Parisian editor who, it was alleged, had taken offense at certain criticisms made by Mr. Simms in regard to French lack of energy, is absolutely with-

### out foundation. McKinley's Congratulations. WASHINGTON, April 14.-President Mc-Kinley to-day sent the following message

to President Loubet: "In the name of the American people and on behalf of the government of the United States I congratulate the government of the republic and the French nation on this conspicuous show of a great enterprise. whose beneficent mission is to draw closer the ties of intercourse that join all coun-

### tries, to their mutual advantage.' RECEIVER APPLIED FOR.

Crisis in the Troubles of the Chicago General Railway Company.

CHICAGO, April 14.-Long-standing dissensions as to the management of the Chicago General Railway Company came to a crisis to-day, when John W. Witbeck, former president of the company, filed a bill before Judge Tuthill, of the Circuit Court, for the appointment of a receiver. Pending argument on the motion Judge Tuthill issued a peremptory injunction restraining the present officers of the company from issuing any certificates of stock, from taking any action in repudiation of a resolution passed by the directors last January transferring the bonds and stock of the company to John W. Witbeck. or from signing any judgment note or confession on judgment, or consenting to the appointment of a receiver until the further order of the court.

from Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue west to the Drainage canal, a distance of nearly eight miles. The bill of complaint sets forth that there are outstanding obligations against the road on notes and accounts of \$400,000, interest amounting to \$412,000, first-mortgage bonds of \$290,000 and second-mortgage bonds aggregating \$1,800,000. It is further asserted that the company has no assets, but a small amount of cash on hand, and its franchises, road plant and equipment amounting in all to much less than the mortgage indebtedness. The defendants to the suit are the Chicago General Railway Company, Charles L. Bonney, Lawton C. Bonney, Lyman M. Payne, James P. Black, Glenn E. Plumb, N. D. Lawton and Charles

# Want Receivers Dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.-The Guardian Trust Company and the Provident Trust Company, of New York, representing the bondholders of the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, to-day appeared before Judge Amos M. Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court in chambers and asked dismissed and that others living in Kansas City be appointed in their places. Judge Thayer postponed the hearing of the case indefinitely. Permission to borrow \$125,000 on receivers' certificates was denied, but the court authorized the payment of taxes, amounting to \$45,000.

New Train on the Big Four. CLEVELAND, O., April 14.-The Bis Four has just decided to put on a new fast train between this city and St. Louis. It will start on Monday, the 11th inst., and will be called the St. Louis limited. It will leave here at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Prof. J. M. GEORGE Is at the Head of the Indianapolis School of Magnetic Healing



This new science of curing disease without the use of drugs is creating more attention than any other profes-sion, and has now been placed as an ex-act science. All dis-eases can now be eases can now be cured without drugs through our method of Magnetic Realing. The most chronic and stubborn disorders give way readily to this method. Prof. George gives the Weltmer treatment and also

teaches the method to others.
STERLING, Ind., March 28, 1900. STERLING, Ind., March 28, 1900.

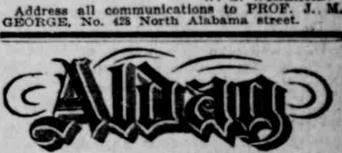
I am glad to say that after several years' suffering with stomach trouble I have received wonderful benefit by Professor George's Magnetic Healing, and I believe him to be a safe and competent man and that his treatment is all that he claims it to be.

REV. R. N. CLINE.

NDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7, 1990. 1154 West McCarty street.

I have been suffering with constipation and nicer of the rectum for five years. Since that time I have been treated by a number of clans, and have also been treated by the electric batteries. All the above remedies seemed but an experiment to me, and I was setting worse all the time. I could have no action on my bowels without the use of me I began taking treatment from Prof. George.

After the first week's treatment my bowels
were regular, and all this without the use of a
drop of medicine. I have now taken three weeks' treatment and my aliment seems to pass away like magic. I am now a new man. I did not have much faith in Prof. George's treatment at first, but now I have a plenty and am



PURE PAINTS All paints are labeled pure. A good many are "poor." When you are in doubt call and see us and get the truth about it.

THE ALDAG PAINT AND VARNISH CO. Tel. 334, 426 E. Washington Street.

# Indiana Dental College

Department of Dentistry. University of Indianapolis, for all kinds of dental work. The fees are to cover the costs only. Receives patients from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

noon and St. Louis at 9:45 at night, making the run of 550 miles in thirteen hours and forty-five minutes. The eastbound train will make the run in same time, leaving St. Louis at the same hour in the morn-

Resignation of S. G. Warner. ST. LOUIS, April 14 .- S. G. Warner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad in Texas, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1. It is understood that Mr. Warner has been offered and accepted the general passenger agency of the Kansas City Southern. formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg &

Gulf road. Robbed by Porch Climbers.

CHICAGO, April 14.-While the family of Abram M. Rothschild, a prominent business man, was at dinner porch climbers entered the residence, No. 3715 Chain avenue, and carried off diamonds and other lewels valued at \$2,000. The thieves were frightened away before they had completed their search of the rooms on the upper floors, and one of them was seen as he was making his escape from a portico in the rear of the house. No clews as to the identity of the thieves have been obtained. From the methods employed it is suspected that the jewels were stolen by the same gang who entered millionaire Orrin W. Potter's residence last Monday night, and who conducted several previous raids of

Hotel Empire, New York, high-class hoel, moderate rates. See ad on Page 2.

# English Folk Lore.

"When a cat coughs in the house, it is sign of sickness in the family; it's a sign that the house-folks 'll be havin' colds; but then colds is at the bottom of all sick-

Keep off the Colds and you keep off sickness; the use of "Seventy-seven" will do that Receivers Chappell and Hopkins be this, it restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so breaks up the Cold.

> "77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at drug stores or mailed on receipt of price, 25c. Dr. Humphreys' Book of Diseases sent free. Be sure to get